

had fallen on death. But the page of his reputation is written in the tears of the widow and the orphan, and dark with the stain of blood. The other, armed only with the weapons of truth and reason, has triumphed over the oppressions of centuries, and opened a peaceful path to the world. To the present, however, the Godless may be seen to typify freedom, mingled with human sacrifices, like some foul Edom of the East, but clothed in Christian attributes and swelling in the beauty of holiness upon the pure bosom and peaceful brow of the universe. The benevolent visages of the latter have all the nobility with none of the coarseness which attaches itself to the triumphs of the former. To the darker high truths in the deafened ear of nations—to use the bitter spirit of that age—wrote the Godless their name. The Godless and malignant powers whom those eyes—the temple doors of the abased, enslaved and persecuted—to unravel the mysteries of guilt, and hold by the workers of iniquity in the light of day, I stopped. If your disuse and cover-up with your confidants, their own vices, these are twice more glorious than any we have had written of the earth with carnage.—

They ask a spirit more exalted with.

And courage tempered with a fire.

Of the more moral effects of O'Connell we need speak—none exceed the French periodicals and papers, with all regret, to us. Mr. O'Connell is a man of the most commanding mind of the British Empire. A man whose principles are calculated to prejudice the American mind in favor of a republican on this side of the water, of old and new, and slaveholding. His "Tory" speeches, however, are calculated to impress Mr. O'Connell's mind with a strong sense of his family's wrongs. And it is well known that it is his family's wrongs which have caused him to become so uncompromisingly a champion of the slaves. He has no sympathy with the great cause of Ireland's freedom, but he has a strong aversion to the English aristocracy, due to his suffering endurance and maintenance of unequal freedom. For this he has been called a "miserable heart and affection of every man's soul," the author of ransomed slaves, and the author of the "most execrable" of all the sins of man. And it is well known that it is his family's wrongs which have caused him to become so uncompromisingly a champion of the slaves. He has no sympathy with the great cause of Ireland's freedom, but he has a strong aversion to the English aristocracy, due to his suffering endurance and maintenance of unequal freedom.

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The PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI:

Tuesday Morning, May 12, 1840.

THE STORY OF MARY DANI

Mary Daniel was a poor girl, born of free white parents, in the county of Frederick, Maryland. At ten years of age, she was put out to service with a man named Christian Stoner. With him she lived two years, when Mr. J. B., a gentleman who had once resided in Albany, N. Y., and subsequently removed to Georgia, making a visit to the North, stopped at Mr. Stoner's, and, being pleased with the girl, wished to take her along with him. Whether there was unfair dealing on the part of Stoner or not, Mary was placed under the care of B.—and his wife, who proceeded homeward. In their family she grew up to womanhood; but, although they treated her with much kindness, she found herself a slave. Knowing that she was free, she just escaped from a forty years' captivity; a robust, abused, broken-hearted old woman, bereft of her children, her rights unacknowledged, ignorant, inexperienced and almost penniless, with none to pity or counsel her,—ordinary energy would have sunk under such circumstances. "I would not have cared so much," said she, in relating to us her story, "if there had been no one but me. But my children—they shall not be slaves. I was old, and they could not have shamed me much longer any how—but my children, my children, they shall not be slaves—I'll die first." For forty years she had struggled with her fate, and in every way which her ingenuity could suggest, had she striven for liberty. Cruel treatment had been her portion during the greatest part of her bondage. B. fed, wore clothes, steadily worked, she had yet at different times, by extra labor, contrived to amass small sums, with which she would employ somebody to write to various persons in Frederick county, Maryland, respecting her condition. In one case, a man to whom she had given fifty dollars to interest himself in the master, absconded. In other cases, the presumption is, that through ignorance or dishonesty, no proper communications were made. At last, agonized at being separated from the two children, who had so long shared with her in the same sad vicissitudes, she resolved at the risk of life, to make her escape.

Meantime, party lines began to be strongly drawn. Men committed themselves on one side or the other. Prominent abolitionists were seen taking an active part in Harrison conventions. The sentiment prevailed gradually, that abolitionists, under the impression that the election of Harrison would be a gain to their cause, had determined to support him; but that, like Mr. Slade, they had concluded to lay the question of slavery entirely aside in the presidential contest.

The minds of whig politicians somewhat quieted on this point, then set themselves to repel the assaults of their opponents. Casting off some of their reserve, they manifested much anxiety to acquire themselves of the charge of abolitionism. They feared the effect of such an accusation, and resorted to as many tricks to disprove it, as a dishonest man would, to prove himself honest. The local elections came on. The results were regarded as clear indications of the rapidly increasing popularity of their candidate. From the South too, on which little calculation had been made, "good news" were received.—

The cause of "Harrison and reform" was thought to be triumphing everywhere. Whig politicians became greatly elated with confidence.

The necessity for reserve was no longer so apparent. A majority of the abolitionists it was thought, were at all events committed to Harrison. Besides, there was division among them on the subject of political action, and of course little was to be apprehended from any concerted movement on their part. A notion was entertained by some that their power was on the wane. The indications at the North, whether justly or not, filled the whigs with presumptuous self-confidence. They began to cherish hopes of the South, which they had never before entertained. Under the influence of these circumstances, Gen. Harrison and his prominent advocates became as reckless as before they had been reserved. The revelation was now made, that he was as orthodox as Mr. Van Buren on the subject of slavery. Letters were published, articles written, former expressions of opinion quoted, to show that Gen. Harrison was in every respect as much entitled to the confidence of slaveholders as his antagonist—not more. Hence the developments in regard to his views, we were enabled to make, two weeks ago. Hence too, the new evidences, with which the whig papers since then have furnished us of their candidate's soundness, (as the South reckons soundness,) on the slavery question.

Our tone in regard to the political contest now waged, has hitherto been moderate, compared with that of the rest of our anti-slavery brethren, so moderate, as to give rise to a great many groundless and absurd imputations. We had no political bias to gratify; we waited for further developments; we sought more light; it was unjust to denounce on insufficient evidence; it was not the best policy to leave no room for the revocation of immature opinions, expressed at an unpropitious season. Our reasons for not assuming a more decided tone no longer exist.

Martin Van Buren and W. H. Harrison stand on the same level in regard to the question of slavery. We confess we feel humbled, that two such men, so subversive to the slaveholding power, should be presented as claimants for the suffrages of a republican people. Our present opinion is formed in view of two letters, written by General Harrison himself to southern men,

and a recent letter from his confidential committee.

These gentlemen, in reply to a letter of inquiry addressed to General Harrison, respecting his views on slavery, say—

"For a correct and full understanding of General Harrison's views upon the different subjects referred to in your letter, we call your attention to his *Vincennes speech*, in 1835."

At one period, we could hardly persuade ourselves that at this time of day, General Harrison would endorse the abominable sentiments contained in that speech. But we find ourselves mistaken. The whole correspondence published at large in the Cincinnati Republican, the great Harrison paper of the country, under the title of "The Exact State of the Case." We republish it, and also the two very conclusive letters before alluded to of the General himself.

President Van Buren has been renewing his pledge of fealty to the South.

From the *Cincinnati Republican*.

The last Illinois State Register contains a correspondence between Dr. Alexander, a long-ago member of the last Illinois Legislature, and the Hamilton County Corresponding Committee. The Doctor asks the General to give his views as to Abolition. The reply of the Committee is in these words:

"General—Cincinnati, March 16, 1840.

DR. G. W. THOMPSON—Year letter of the 2d instant, addressed to General Harrison, has been placed in our possession, with a view to early attention. This is rendered necessary in consequence of the very many letters received by the General, and which to reply in person, would be altogether impracticable.

For a correct and full understanding of General Harrison's views upon the different subjects referred to in your letter, we call your attention to his *Vincennes speech* in 1835.

This Committee are now embodying in pamphlet form all the expressed opinions of the General, upon the important questions of the day, which will be forwarded at the earliest moment.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

DAVID G. WYNNE,
JOHN C. WRIGHT,
Corresponding Committee."

Now look upon this picture!

The Advocate of the 29th ultimo, reproduces from the Richmond Enquirer, a communication on this subject with Mr. Van Buren, and a Committee of Loco-Foco's in Orange, N. C., and here is the reply:

"WASHINGTON, March 26, 1840.

I have received yesterday of 21st March, and can have no objections to say, in reply to the statement suggested in my letter to James A. Mays, and others, on the 6th March, 1835, and subsequently repeated in my inaugural address, are not only still entertained by me, but have been greatly strengthened by subsequent experience and reflection.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

To Walter P. Leake, Esq., Chairman, &c.

The Committee on behalf of General Harrison, refer to his opinions expressed at Vincennes, in 1835, with which the members of the Committee should be furnished on the quest. Mr. Van Buren has told us that Genl. Jackson, if he had been asked, would have given his views on the tariff, to his *late-writer's son* some years before Dr. Colemen? What was right in General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, cannot be made by their friends a ground of complaint against Genl. Harrison.

From the *Charleston Courier*.

GEN. HARRISON AND ABOLITION.—We give place, with pleasure, to the following letter, from a distinguished Georgian, in answer to our recent call on him, asking for his opinions on the various topics of Gen. HARRISON's soundness on the subject.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1840.

GENTLEMEN.—You call upon me in your paper of the 8th inst, to make a reply to a letter addressed to me by Gen. HARRISON, on the subject of the Loco-Foco's, and a similar request made by the Editor of the *Telegraph*.

I know not if that paper (which has been recently established) is on your list of enemies and feel that the liberality of the Loco-Foco's is a trifling opponent.

Will you kindly inform me of the name of that author, I repeat the substance of that answer.

The letter in question was written in 1835, in anticipation of a state of things which did not occur.

It was therefore not made, and I fear has not been preserved.

At least after diligent search among my papers, I have not been able to find it. But I do not know where it is.

It is in my power to comply with your request, by sending it to you.

The letter addressed to the *Telegraph* is the same.

Gen. HARRISON's opinion, however, I doubt it. Having been in intimate intercourse with him for several years, I know well his views on these subjects were correct, but those were not set at rest to injure the General in the South.

Yours very truly,
Gen. H. ORR SERV'T.

J. MACQUARIE BERRIEN.

From the *Flemington Kentuckian*.

ANSWER TO THE EDITOR.—Gen. HARRISON'S letter to the *Loco-Foco's* in the *Telegraph*, on the subject of public interest, Gen. HARRISON's opinion has been expressed.

The following letter, addressed to Thomas S. of Louisiana, will put to rest the many misrepresentations which have been set at rest to injure the General in the South.

Yours very truly,
W. H. HARRISON.

To the *Loco-Foco's* in the *Telegraph*.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4, 1840.

My dear Sir.—Answer the question you proposed to me in this manner, with great pleasure.

"I do not believe that Congress can abolish slavery in the States, or in any manner interfere with the property of citizens in slaves, upon the application of the people in any of the States, in which they might appropriate money to aid the States so applying to get rid of their slaves." These opinions I have always held, and this was the ground upon which I voted for Gen. HARRISON's opinion, because I doubted it. Having been in intimate intercourse with him for several years, I know well his views on these subjects were correct, but those were not set at rest to injure the General in the South.

Yours very truly,
John M. T. MADISON.

From the *Loco-Foco's* in the *Telegraph*.

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POETRY.

SUBLIME POETRY.

A correspondent of Blackwood, thus paraphrases some of the predictions of Malachi:

A sound on the rampart,
A sound at the gate,
I hear the roused lionsess
Howl to her mate,
In the thicket at midnight
They roar for their prey
That shall glut their jaws
At the rising of day.
For who is he?—
On Zion's proud tower;
It shall come like a cloud,
It shall warp like a shroud,
Till like Sodom, she sleeps
In a sulphurous shower.
For behold the day cometh,
When all shall be flame;
When Zion the sackcloth
Shall cover thy name,
When thy bark o'er the lilles
Of Death shall be driven;
When thy tree by the lightnings
From earth shall be riven;
When has been, unknelt
By moths, shall burn;
And then shall white glow
In that furnace of woe;
And, dust as thou were,
Then to dust shalt return.

(Is the darkness of darkness
The midnight of soul?
No moon on the depths
Of that midnight shall roll.
No star shall pierce
Through that life-chilling blast;
No torch from the roof
Of the temple shall blaze,
But, when Israel is buried
In final despair,
From a height o'er all,
God of Light of Light;
Here we shall rise—
Her great Sovereign be there!

Then the sparks of flame,
From his chariot wheels hurl'd,
Shall smite the crowd I know
Of the God of this world!
Then capture of ages!
The trumpet shall thrill
From the lips of the seraph
On Zion's sweet hill,
Fur, veiled in glory,
They monarch shall come.
And from dungeon and cage
Shall ascend the pale slave,
Lo! Judah shall rise,
Like the soul from the tomb!

Who pushes from Heaven?
The angel of wrath,
The whirlwind his wing,
And the lightning his path.
He is uplifted,
Caries sword;
"Thy Lazarus" he heralds
The march of his Lord!
Sun, sink in eclipse!

Earth, earth, shall stand,
When the cherubim wings
Bear the King of thy kings!
Wo, wo, to the ocean,
Wo, wo, to the land!

Tis the day long foretold,
Tis the judgment begun;
Gird thy sword, thou dost Mighty!
Thy triumph is won.

The idol shall burst;
In his own glory shrines,
Then, daughter of anguish,
The day-spring shall shin!

Fraud, Zion, thy vale,
With the sun shall bloom,
And the mother still
Its sweet dew on thy hills
For earth is restored,
The great kingdom come!

SPRING.

The sweet south-wind, so long
Sleeping in other climes, on sunny seas,
Or dallying with the orange-trees

In the bright land of song,
Wakes unto us and laughingly sweeps by
Like a glad spirit of the sun-kiss.

The laborer of his till
Felts on his cheek his downy kiss, and lifts
His open bough to catch its fragrant gift—

The aromatic spot
Borne from the blossoming gardens of the South,
While its faint sweet-singers round him mouth.

The bursting buds look
To cheer the sun-light, while it lingers yet
On the warm hill-sides, and the violet
Opens its azure cup

Meekly, and countless wild-flowers wake to fling
Their earliest incense on the gales of Spring.

The reptiles that hate
Torpid as long within his wintry tomb
Porous the mud, ascending from its gloom
Up to the light again,

And the little snake wrinkle forth from caverns chill
To bask at east upon the sunny hill.

Continual songs arise
From Universal Nature—birds and streams
Mingle their voices, and the glad earth seems

A second Paradise!

Sunshine, song, and fragrance—all as thine,
Thus blessed Spring!—thus blessed Spring.

Christian Wellness.

MISCELLANEOUS.
RESOURCES OF THE WORLD.—Few persons, we suspect, thoroughly realize what are the capabilities of the valley of the Mississippi, though every body has been talking and writing about them for twenty years. A writer in the New York Review sets this matter in a most forcible light, as follows:

"Look at it; in that valley are one million four hundred thousand square miles, or eight hundred and ninety-six millions of acres, while Great Britain, with all its islands, contains but about eighty-six thousand square miles, or five and a half millions of acres. And what a vast expanse of this vast region! One third at least is capable of cultivation and thick settlement, and one-third is four hundred and sixty six

thousand square miles in extent, about seven times as great an area as all the available land in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the islands. Look at it more minutely, and find it, from the cleared fields of Ohio, Indiana, to the edge of the barren prairies of Missouri, and from the prairies of the west to the cypress swamps of the south, fertile beyond example, almost level, or slightly undulating, and accessible in every direction. Never was there a finer country for the agriculturist standing at his farm-house door, in the interior of Ohio. In this respect, it is, no doubt, the equal of the West, he may see his produce sloat on its way to New York, or to Europe; in a very few years, five complete lines of water and railroad communication will exist between the Ohio and the Mississippi, now in operation. Nor is that a policy destined to be less eminently successful than agricultural. Ohio, if we may rely upon her geologist, (*Mr. Mater*), contains as much bituminous coal, of good quality and easy access, as all England and Wales; and Ohio in this respect, is, he thinks, no richer than the western part of Pennsylvania, western Virginia, and Kentucky; judging from the little that is known, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, are probably underlain to a considerable extent by the same mineral treasure.—Nor is it cold along that border. We find from the headwaters of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, Kentucky and Ohio, extends a belt of iron two miles in width. Tennessee is filled with iron; iron ore has been most largely opened in Indiana—and who has not heard of the Missouri mountain of this precious metal. Already do Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, yearly manufacture something like 7 or 8 million dollars worth of iron articles to export to other points and lead about as salt is met with in inexhaustable quantities, lime is universally distributed; and the first frostless found in the greatest proportion."

"Here, then, is a land, the soil of which for every village in the brightest degree, the interior of which is far more easy of access than that of any country in Europe, and filled with mineral wealth. Within its limits grow maize, wheat, hemp, flax, tobacco, cotton and sugar. It is a land which scarce needs foreign commerce; it is a world within itself; there is scarcely one considerable article of commerce if we except coffee and some dye-stuffs, which the Mississippi valley can furnish. The first flint glass made in America, was at Pittsburgh, the porcelain earthenware within the limits of which, appears to have originated in China; the lakes abound in fish and the bays of Ohio may compare with the best in France.

Now, what, in the common course of things, must be the result of this wealth and capability?

A dense population, a population of not less than one hundred and twenty millions of people, may we base our calculations on the present population of France, of not less than one hundred and sixty millions, that is to say, a population greater than that now living in Great Britain, Ireland, France, Holland, Spain, Portugal and Germany."

GOOD NATURE.—Dame Grundy was the most good natured woman alive. Come what would, every thing right, nothing wrong. One day far away, Dame Grundy, who had a son, and whose wife was one of the most even tempered women in the world, for he never saw her cross in his life; and that for once should like to see her so.—"Well," said his neighbor, "go into the woods and bring her a load of the crookedest wood you can find, and if it doesn't make cross, nothing will." Accordingly to try the experiment, he teamed home a load of wood every day calculated to make a woman fret. For a week or more she used the wood copiously, but not a single woman could escape it. So one day the husband asked his wife, "What do you think of the wood?" "Oh this beautiful wood," said she, "I wish you would get another load for it lays around the pot set fire."

HOURS OF LABOR.—President Van Buren has decided to make his annual speech to Congress, and shall not be required to work more than ten hours a day. This is the most Democratic movement we have heard of, and as bad as our rulers are, they deserve credit for it. Every laborer should have, at least fourteen hours out of twenty-four, for meals sleep, devotion, mental improvement, and the care of his family. It would be an excellent mode of carrying out this Democratic policy, if Congress should encourage the formation of state libraries and lyceums, the delivery of scientific lectures, and the establishment of model labor schools for the benefit of working men and their families.

WEALTHY FRIEND.—Wealthy friends are to be had, but the social intertances or exercise, a favorite object of the wealthy, are to be avoided, when judiciously administered, and safe feel in recommending them to their wives, publicans, a safe, convenient, and useful medicine, and a valuable substitute for opium.

RICHARD EELLS, M. D.
ADAM NICHOLS, M. D.
Quincy, Illinois. March 27, 1829. 13—

MILES'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMATO.

Having used to some extent for the past year, Miles's Compound Tomato Pills, and having found the ingredients of which, well suited to my constitution, we are satisfied to recommend a few barrels, when judiciously administered, and safe feel in recommending them to their wives, publicans, a safe, convenient, and useful medicine, and a valuable substitute for opium.

RICHARD EELLS, M. D.
ADAM NICHOLS, M. D.
Quincy, Illinois. March 27, 1829. 13—

DAVIS & DODD'S HATS.

For elegance and durability, inferior to none. Try them and be satisfied.

Corner Main and Fifth Streets.

ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low spirits is a certain state of the mind accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest provocation, and of the greatest difficulty of fixing the attention and interest of the mind on anything but the most trifling objects.

Another medical writer supposed this disease to be caused by a habitual want of appetite, and a disposition to melancholy.

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